

miles north of Bangor, Maine, a locality very rich in its variety of birds, I was surprised to find a Lincoln's Sparrow in full song, and on June 3 of the present year (1934), discovered this species at precisely the same place. The Sparrow frequented the open sphagnum stretches in the center of the bog along with numerous Yellow Palm Warblers. All attempts to find the nest failed, although there can be little doubt that the bird had a nest nearby. This is apparently the first record of Lincoln's Sparrow breeding in Penobscot County, although it has been found to nest locally in Aroostook and Washington Counties, and I found at least two pairs in an open bog on the island of Grand Manan, New Brunswick, during the latter part of June 1933.—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Savannah Sparrow Nesting in West Virginia.—On May 26, 1934, I found the nest of an Eastern Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*) at Oglebay Park, which is about five miles from Wheeling, W. Va. Previous to this time, although this species had been recorded at several places in West Virginia during the spring and summer seasons, there were no nesting records for this state. I believe this extends the breeding range of the bird several hundred miles farther southward.

The field where I found the nest, has an elevation of approximately 1250 feet above sea level, and is one of the highest points in the immediate vicinity. Parts of the West Virginia Panhandle, which includes the region where the nest was found, are in the Upper Austral zone, while other parts are in the Transition zone.

The nest contained five eggs, one of which was more brilliantly colored than the others. Photographs of the nest were made.—THOMAS E. SHIELDS, *Wheeling, W. Va.*

New and Rare Species from Cheshire and Sullivan Counties, New Hampshire.—*Oceanodroma l. leucorhoa*. LEACH'S PETREL.—Other than a specimen captured in Alstead, September 29, 1897, and preserved in the Acworth Public Library (Allen, *Birds of New Hampshire*, 1903), there is a second specimen, found dead in Winchester about twelve years ago after a tropical disturbance (date uncertain) and preserved by Mr. Luman R. Nelson, who included it in a large collection donated to the Mount Hermon (Mass.) School for boys, where it has since become mislabeled or lost.

Casmerodius egretta. EGRET.—This species is considered by Forbush (*Birds of Mass.*, Vol. 1, p. 329) as a "rare or occasional summer visitor" to the state. An immature taken at Hinsdale August 4, 1933, by Mr. Nelson is the first county record, I understand.

Florida caerulea. LITTLE BLUE HERON.—East Westmoreland, an immature in white phase, shot in August, 1918, by W. Johnson; Mount Piscah, Winchester, an immature taken at the reservoir October 22, 1932, and another immature, taken at Hinsdale August 3, 1933, the latter two collected by Mr. Nelson.

This species is undoubtedly less rare than is believed, white herons being frequently seen in the southern counties of the state, as one at Bennington (Hillsborough Co.) July 10, 1934, and seven the summer of 1932.

Pisobia minutilla. LEAST SANDPIPER.—In the collection of birds at the Rindge Center Library, there is an unlabeled specimen taken about 1908 by Mr. George P. Wellington from one of the ponds in that town.

Larus philadelphia. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—An immature bird that visited a hen yard in Troy on August 5, 1933, was collected, and constitutes, I believe, a first county record. It is preserved in Mr. Nelson's collection.

While camping at Ashulot Lake (Washington Pond), Washington, August 12-19,

1934, the following Sullivan County records were made. This body of water enjoys a wilderness-like solitude where comparatively few people come. It accordingly abounds in wild life.

Anas platyrhynchos. MALLARD.—A single specimen flying up the channel the 17th.

Oxyechus vociferus. KILLDEER.—A bird the 16th feeding on the northeast shore.

Colaptes auratus s. *semipalmatus* or *C. s. inornatus*. WILLET.—One in company with Yellow-legs the 14th.

Totanus melanoleucus and *T. flavipes*. YELLOW-LEGS.—Both rather common at the western side of lake where the lowering water daily uncovered new food.

Pisobia minutilla and *Ereunetes pusillus*. LEAST AND SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPERS.—One of the former observed the 14th, and several of the latter on that date and the 16th–18th, feeding with other shore-birds.

Asio wilsonianus. LONG-EARED OWL.—On the nights of the 15th–18th until well toward dawn, a pair came near camp and called incessantly.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—The 17th, near the Marlow-Washington town line, an individual flew up from a harvested oat piece.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

Notes from Central New York.—The observations herein recorded were made by the writer at or in the vicinity of Waneta Lake, located on the boundary line between Steuben and Schuyler Counties, in central New York.

Herodias egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—On August 3, 1933, a flock of five of these birds appeared at the southern end of Waneta Lake. The birds flew in from the northwest, alighted, and fed for about half an hour, after which they departed over the hills to the southward. On August 9 of the same season a lone bird was seen flying northward over the lake.

Mycteria americana. WOOD IBIS.—Dean I. A. Conroe of Alfred University and a group of boy scouts had their attention attracted to a large bird circling over the east shore of Waneta Lake on the morning of July 17, 1934. Upon being notified of the presence of the peculiar bird, I rushed out with binoculars in hand and identified it as an adult Wood Ibis. I had opportunity to observe the bird at rather close range, noting the long bill, the long out-stretched neck, and the pure white plumage, except for the black flight feathers and tail. The bird circled many times, apparently seeking a suitable place to land and to feed. Probably not finding conditions suitable, however, it disappeared in the direction of Seneca Lake.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus. BALD EAGLE—Eagles are seen frequently in the summer, but no nesting sites have been found in the vicinity.

Pisobia maculata. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—An early individual of this species was observed at the southern end of the lake on the morning of July 23, 1934. It was in company with a Least Sandpiper (*Pisobia minutilla*).

Pisobia bairdi. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—On August 11, 1934, a single Baird's Sandpiper was seen on the shore at the southern end of the lake. It was fortunately associated with Least, Pectoral, and Semipalmated Sandpipers, and was thus easily distinguished from the others.

Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis. BLACK TERN.—The writer is unaware of the breeding of this species in the southern Finger Lakes region. The occurrence of an adult bird on July 14, 1932, therefore, seems noteworthy. The species is a fairly common, regular migrant on Waneta Lake. Over seventy-five individuals were counted at one time over the lake during a flight on the morning of August 18, 1932. In 1933, the migrating Black Terns appeared on August 11.

Dendroica coronata. MYRTLE WARBLER.—An early movement of Myrtle Warb-